

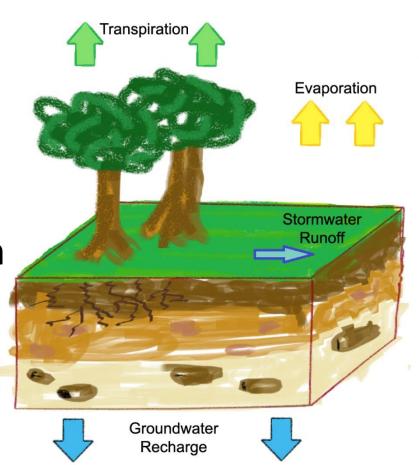
# Comparing Crop Consumptive Use Estimates in the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta

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# Consumptive Use and Crop Evapotranspiration

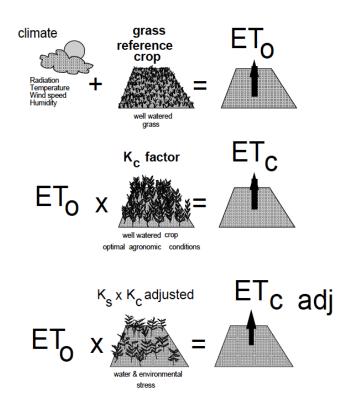
 Consumptive use is the water removed without returning for use downstream.

Mostly, crop transpiration
 + soil evaporation =
 Evapotranspiration

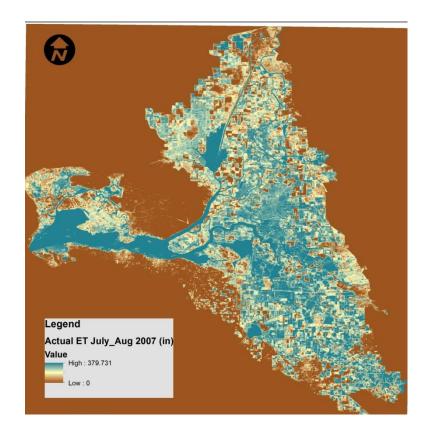


## Methods

Crop coefficients and reference evapotranspiration

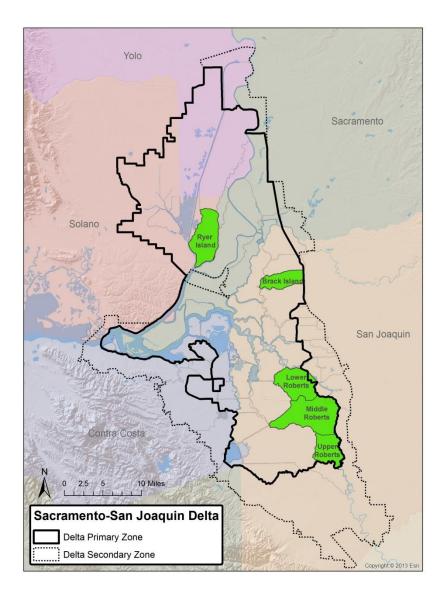


 Energy balance methods like SEBAL

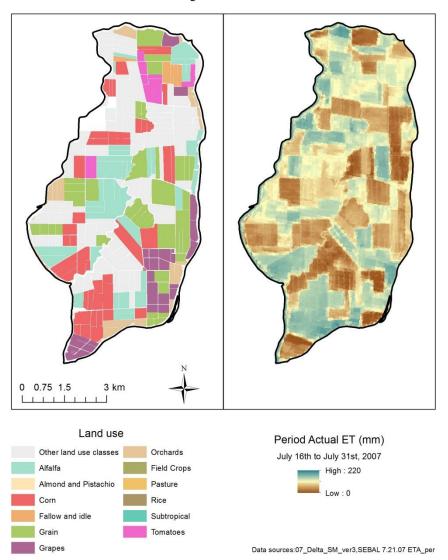


# Compared three methods

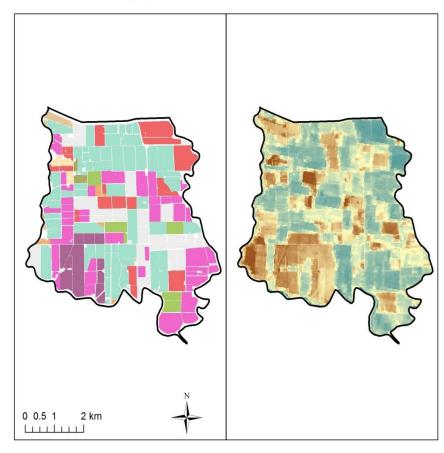
- ITRC- Spreadsheet approach
- CalSIMETAW (DWR)
- SEBAL
- Five islands
- 2007 land use



#### Ryer Island



#### **Upper Roberts Island**



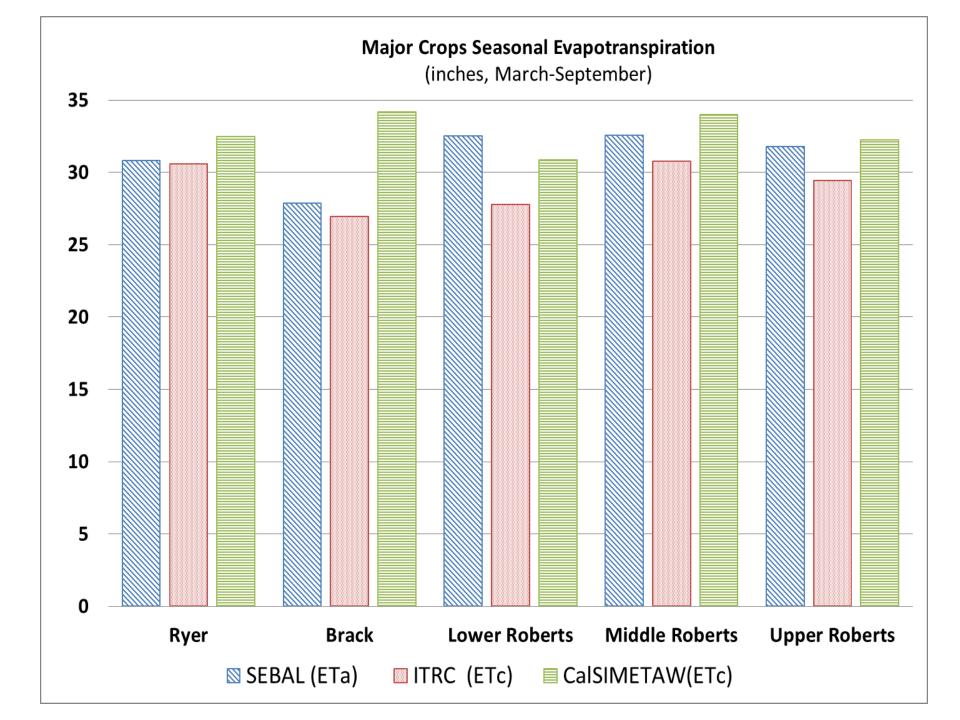


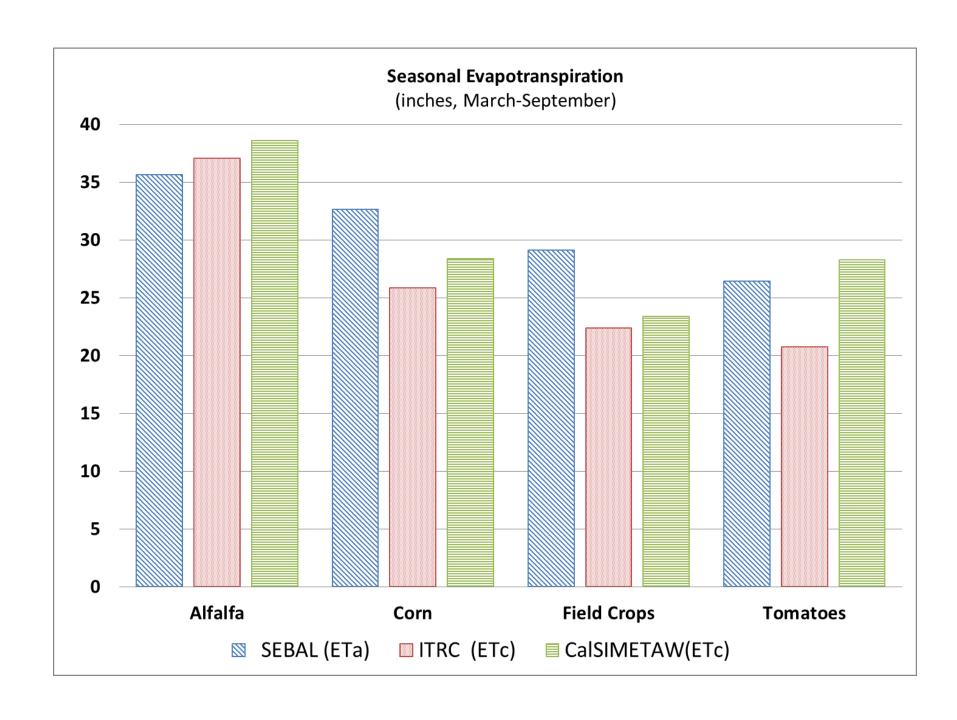
Period Actual ET (mm)
July 16th to July 31st, 2007
High: 220
Low: 0

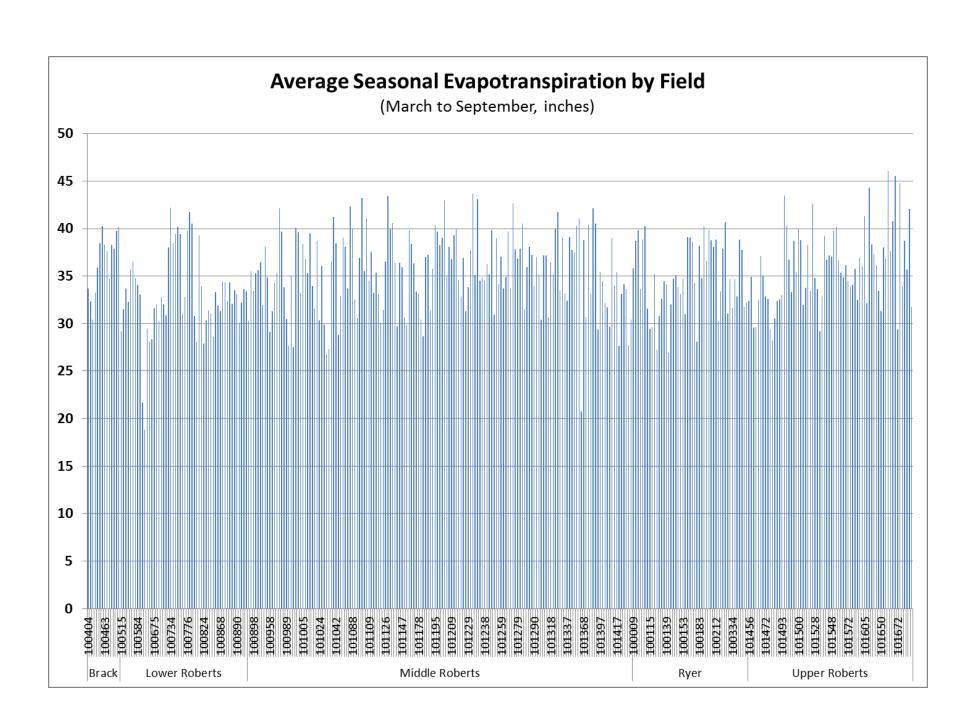
Data sources:07\_Delta\_SM\_ver3,SEBAL 7.21.07 ETA\_per

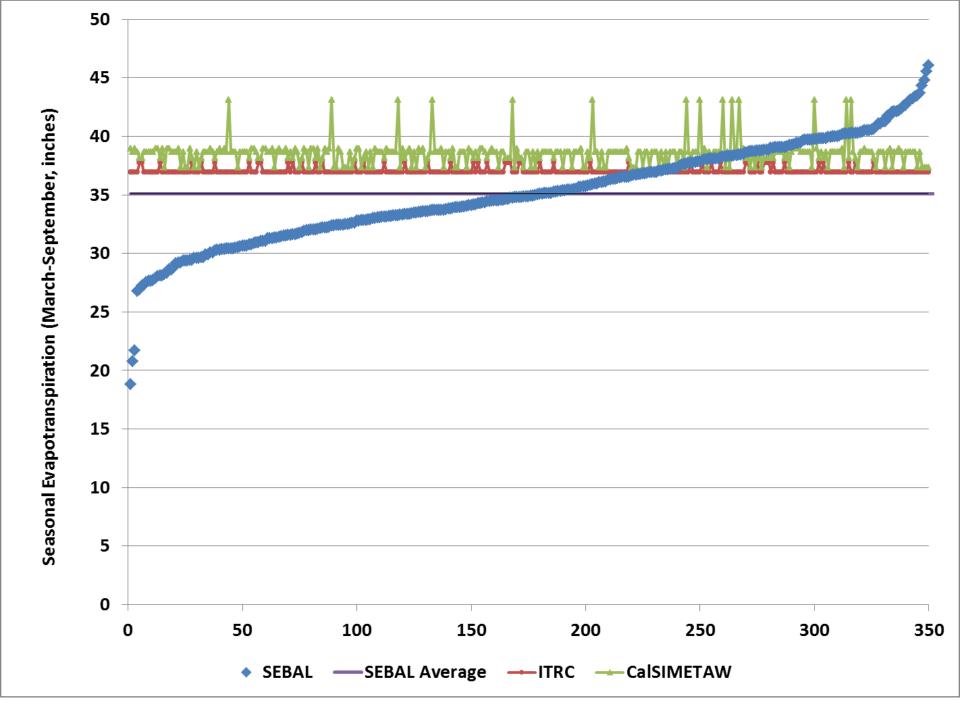
# Comparison of three methods

Crop Group	SEBAL (ETa, in)	ITRC (ETc, in)	CalSIMETA W (ETc, in)
Alfalfa	35.64	37.06	38.57
Corn	32.62	25.86	28.37
Field Crops	29.10	22.37	23.36
Grain	24.46	12.31	23.65
Orchards	34.30	33.17	38.21
Pasture	33.10	37.96	44.83
Tomatoes	26.42	20.77	28.27
Vine (Grapes)	19.83	24.85	32.02









## Conclusions

- All three ET methods are close for major crops
- The remote sensing method (SEBAL):
  - Provides reliable estimates of crop ET
  - Captures stress, irrigation uniformity and other conditions by field
  - Acquires data non-intrusively and consistently
- Comparisons with DETAW and expansion ot other Delta areas could be beneficial
- An inter-agency data program involving remote sensing methods could be beneficial